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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

[30 October 1992]

1. The aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina, directed from Belgrade's military and political circles, has been committed by the former Yugoslav National Army (JNA), the so-called volunteer units from Serbia and Montenegro (Arkans, Šešelj, White Eagles, the Vukovar Serbian detachment), the extremist Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as by the fifth column. Apart from attacking the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the Republic, the aggressor has systematically and methodologically caused enormous destruction and has also committed multiple crimes against civilians. The latter being that, together with military activities, the aggressor has undertaken ethnic cleansing in the occupied territories in order to forcibly change the demographic structure of the Republic and thus create the conditions for its ethnic division, in other words to offer to the international community the so-called arguments and the justification for such a division. All legal authority has been suspended in the occupied territories; further having formed the concentration camps and having forced the non-Serbian population into exile, the aggressor has committed multiple crimes which both by international and domestic laws, are regarded as the most serious of crimes.

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* By a decision of 7 October 1992 the Committee requested Bosnia and Herzegovina to submit a report on the situation in the country.

2. Despite the media and every other form of blockade on the temporarily occupied territories, the information gathered points to the fact that the aggressor has committed manifold crimes against humanity and international law. The major characteristic of these crimes against the non-Serbian population in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the absence of all civil and human standards in the marked brutality and monstrosity of the lowest kind, involving, as well, multiple crimes against individuals and groups of people. Thus, there are numerous examples which prove that people have been both illegally arrested, taken away, tortured and killed, that the population has been forcefully displaced and their property robbed and/or destroyed, all this coupled with the destruction of their cultural and historical heritage.

3. These crimes against humanity and international law have been carried out in almost all of the occupied territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Determined to create ethnically cleansed regions of the Serbian population only, the aggressor has put the non-Serbian population in some urban areas in such a state that may lead to its extinction either through ordinary homicide, physical and mental torture or through forceful displacement. There are already ethnically cleansed settlements inhabited by Serbs only. Many examples of simultaneous genocide against the non-Serbian population, involving settlements which are wide apart, undoubtedly prove that a conspiracy of this kind has been set in advance by the extremist SDS leaders and is now being carried out by their subordinates and the party extremists, though the information gathered also shows that the leaders themselves have ordered and taken part in these crimes.

4. The war crimes against the civilians of Bosnia and Herzegovina also prove that, at the start, the aggression has been carried out with attacks against settlements and the civilian population solely because the arms located in this Republic have been in the aggressor's possession so that the Serbian population has not been spared either. Thus the SDS leaders, together with field officers of the Second Military Command of former JNA, and their executors - local functionaries of SDS and the unit officers of the former JNA - have ordered attacks at Bijeljina, Sarajevo, Foča, Časljina, Mostar, Zvornik, Višegrad, Kupres, Modriča, Doboj, Čitluk, Derventa, Neum, Tešanj, Široki Brijeg, Bratunac, Bosanski Brod, Kalesija, Tuzla, Bosanski šamac, Odžak, Grude, Bosanska Krupa, Turbe, Livno, Tomislavgrad, Kladanj, Goražde, Jajce, Breza, Živinice, Orašje, Prijedor, Lukavac, Gračanica, Banovići, Bugojno and Rogatica. The object was to take strategically relevant positions and carry out a communication and information blockade. These attacks are being carried out and are resulting in a large number of dead and wounded civilians.

5. According to the Health Crisis Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the information being gathered from about 60 per cent of the medical institutions in the Republic), 9,451 persons were killed from the beginning of the aggression till 22 August, 41,406 seriously wounded, and 73,000 injured. Of the total number of those killed, 1,417 were children, or 15 per cent of the total number of those wounded and injured 25 per cent are children (10,352 of them are seriously wounded, 18,250 injured). In the Sarajevo region, those killed number 1,829, seriously wounded 10,887 and those injured 13,000. Of those killed 274 were children, or 15 per cent, 5,972 wounded, or 25 per cent.

6. The ethnic cleansing has been carried out systematically and methodically and to such an extent that it becomes obvious that there is a global plan involved in an attempt to exterminate the non-Serbian population. For that purpose, the aggressor has established many concentration camps and prisons which have been turned into places of brutal execution for thousands of Muslims and Croats.

7. These camps have been established in Sarajevo (Vraca Community Centre, i.e. the former student dormitory at Vraca, the Butmir prison - Kula, the Lukavica garrison "Slaviša Vajner Čiča"), Ilidža (the old Health Centre building, Police Station, the Sports Centre, the "Lužani" Camp, the Storehouse of "Energoinvest" in Blažuj), Ilijaš (Primary School, the old railway, the storehouse of INA, the old primary school barracks, the MIK Plant in Podlugovi, and the bunker near the Stavnja River), Vogošća ("At Sonja's restaurant, the Sports Centre, the Krivoglavci Tunnel, factory plants, the bunker near the "Kon-Tiki" restaurant), Hadžići (the Sports Centre), Semizovac (the garrison and the bunker), Rajlovac (the air-force garrison, Distribution Centre; "Energopetrol", Butile), Pale (the cinema and the sports hall, also the Culture Centre), Sokolac, (the KTK Visoko Plant at Knežina, and a section of the Psychiatric Clinic), Foča (Foča Prison), Višegrad (the Fire-House, the Sports Centre, the "Vilina Vlas" Hotel, Hotel Bikavac, the garrison of the former JNA at Vardište), Rogatica (the High School Centre, Podosoj Camp, Sladara, and the Primary School), Bratunac (the SC "Bratunac" Stadium, the "Vuk Karadžić" Primary School Sports Centre), Brčko (Luka, Brezovo Polje, the Car Service "Faser", the "Fessfema" restaurant, the Stadium, and the Primary School at Lončari), Lopare, Šekovići, Ugljevik (Ugljevik and Electric Plant), Bijeljina, (garrison), Zvornik (Technical School Centre at Kakanj, Pilice Village, the "Divič" Stadium, the "Bratstvo" Stadium, and the "celopek" firm), Kalesija (Osmaci village), Doboj (the former JNA garrison, the city volleyball stadium, "Spreča" Prison, High School Centre, the "Ozren" Sports Centre and railway station, Teslić (the Banja Vručica Sanatorium, and the "Proleter" Stadium), Donji Vakuf (the "Vrbas Promet" Storehouse, and the storehouse in the Omladinska Street), Nevesinje, Bileća (garrisons), Gacko (the "Gacko" Electric Plant, Avtovac and the Fazlagić Tower), Glamoč (the stadium), Trebinje (military prison), Kalinovik (the "Jelašica" Mill and Primary School), Bihać (the Ripač and Račić villages), Drvar (the Prekaja village), Bosanska Krupa (the Jasenica and Suvaja villages, and the "Petar Kočić" Primary School at Krupa), Bosanski Novi (stadium), Banjaluka (the "Tinjica" prison), Prijedor (the military prison at Manjača, Omarska, Trnopolje, Tomašica, Kevljani, Čela, the "Keraterm" factory, Brezičani, the Sports Centre, the "Ljubija" Mine, Sivac, Senkovac, the Madjan Camp), Sanski Most (the Sports Hall).

8. Given the information blockade imposed by the aggressor, data about the number of prisoners, as well as those killed in the camps, cannot be set exactly; however, reports indicate that more than 260,000 people have passed through these camps. The information about the crimes committed by the aggressor in these camps and prisons comes from the civilians who managed to escape from the region held by the aggressor where the camps have been established.

9. Established successively, with a single purpose in mind, to carry out a mass extermination of and exile the non-Serbian population from the occupied

territories, these camps are but a segment of the genocide ideology, and their establishment is inseparable from other crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Given the intensity of fighting, i.e. the range of the destruction of Muslim and Croatian settlements, whose inhabitants have been brutally murdered in their yards or on their thresholds, some of these camps had a temporary function and existed for a given time, until the action of ethnic cleansing of the particular region has been completed, but permanent concentration camps have been established in the vicinity of larger settlements.

10. The greatest number of prisoners in these camps are civilians who survived the aggressor's attacks at settlements of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a Muslim and Croation majority population. They were forcibly taken to these camps and were sorted out according to their nationality, with men being separated from women and children. Women and their children and the older persons were kept for a shorter period of time and then transported out of the so-called Serbian territory, while the men remained there and were either exterminated or put to hard labour. In most camps the prisoners were subjected to the most brutally sadistic acts and violence by the Serbian paramilitary forces. The exact number of those exterminated cannot be given because of the identification problems and the impossibility of carrying out a proper investigation procedure. All of this is due to the aggressor having tried to cover his burying the corpses in mass graves, throwing them into nearby rivers, burning them or burying them in the waste material of some factories or at some garbage dumps.

11. According to available information, the most hideous crimes against camp prisoners occurred in the region of Bratunac, Foča, Višegrad, Brčko, Prijedor, Bosanska Krupa, Gacko, Ilijaš, Vogošća, Pale and Sarajevo.

12. After the occupation of Bratunac and the nearby Muslim villages early in May, carried out by the former JNA, Novi Sad corps and the Šešelj and Arkan formation from Serbia, brutal acts of terror and genocide began with the sole purpose of cleansing the area ethnically. According to witnesses, the crimes against humanity and international law have been organized in this area by the Bratunac SDS leaders, whose president, Mr. Miroslav Deronjić, has ordered the Muslims "to leave the Bratunac area because the Pale headquarters had ordered him to do so". The executors of these crimes came from Serbia, financed by wealthy Serbians from Bratunac. Within several days the aggressor has robbed, burned, destroyed and ethnically cleansed the following villages: Hranča, Glogova, Biječevo, Krasnopolj, and Miholjević, including a larger part of Bratunac itself. During these days, men fit for work have been forcibly separated from women, children and older people, including those of their own family, and taken to concentration camps, tortured and brutally killed. Women, children and old people have been forcibly exiled to nearby boroughs. The data supplied by the Red Cross in several boroughs of the Tuzla region shows that more than 16,000 Muslim civilians have been forced into exile or fled from the acts of terror.

13. On 10 May Serbian extremists established a concentration camp at the FC "Bratstvo" stadium, where they put between 4,000 and 5,000 civilians, also separating by force men from women, children and old people and forcing the latter into exile to Šekovići. Between 600 and 700 male Muslims moved to the

"Vuk Karadžić" Primary School Sports Centre where they were brutally tortured and exterminated by Arkans and Šešelj paramilitary formations, including groups of local Chetniks. These Muslims were beaten with iron bars and wooden poles, some of them killed by a pistol shot, some of them taken to the so-called investigation, into a room full of corpses and forced to tramp on the dead bodies. Some were executed in front of the school. Witnesses claim that the bodies of those killed were butchered, with nose, ears, genitals cut off, or crosses being cut into them. Those witnesses also claim that while that was being done, they were forced to sing Chetnik songs.

14. Within a single day about 150 persons were killed, mostly with iron bars and wooden poles. Some criminals have themselves killed 20 or more. The corpses were put on to DP "Vihor" Bratunac trucks, taken away and thrown into the river Drina. The killings also took place near the river Križevica - Podgorac, and in the quarry near Drina, thus bringing the amount of those killed within several days to a number between 300 and 500. The remainder were moved to Pale on 14 May, where they were also mistreated, and then on 16 May exchanged in the town of Visoko. The fate of almost 500 Muslims taken to Han Pijesak is not known. Within a short period of time, the SDS terrorists and Serbian mercenaries have killed or butchered about 1,300 persons in the Bratunac area, while about 5,000 Muslims are listed as missing. These numbers are not complete. These also include individuals and groups of those whom the extremists have taken away and whose fate it still not known today.

15. According to witnesses, the person responsible for the massacre throughout the Bratunac area villages is Mr. Miroslav Deronjić, the president of Bratunac SDS, while the executors of these crimes include the following: Rajko Vasić, Duško Radić, Rade Živanović, Dragan Ostojić, Mirna Nedeljković, Jovo Novaković, Marko Todorović, Najdan Mladenuvić, Nenad Živanović, Mišo Jovanović, Slavoljub Buškalija, Dragan Juvanović, Miladin Jokić, Mile Dokić, Mile Šandor, Milan Josipović, Miroslav Šekerović, Slobodan Vidić, Novak Vasić, and known as a Macedonian, Vane, Živks, Krsto, Bube, Mićo, Zoran and Djuradj.

16. The Serbian extremists and the aggressor formations from Serbia have forced into exile 20,332 persons from the Bratunac area, or 92 per cent of the Muslim population, thus completely changing the national structure of the population. According to the latest census, the Bratunac population included 22,000 Muslims, or 65 per cent, 11,500 Serbs, or 34 per cent, and 340 other nationalities, or 1 per cent. During the ethnic cleansing action the following villages have been destroyed and burned: Hranča, Glogova, Loznica, Založje, Voljevica, Hrasno Polje, Login, and Mihaljevići, while the villages of Sulin, Podčauš, Rakovac, Džanići, Biljača, Pirinci, Mostanić, Ravne, Selišta, Repovci, Pobrde, Podgradac, Lješevo, Paljine, Avdagine njive, Abdulići at Bratunac are completely cleansed of people of Muslim nationality. The aggressor has systematically exiled the population of these villages into the region of Tuzla, Kladanj, Zivinice, Banovići, Lukavac, Djurdjevik; some villagers managed to escape to Croatia, Slovenia, or to some other European countries, while the Srebrenica area now houses 1,326 refugees, or 6 per cent of the Bratunac population.

17. The Muslim population of Srebrenica has also been subjected to genocide. The SDS extremists and the Serbians from the so-called Serbian borough of Skelani have forcibly removed the Muslims from the villages of Delići, Mehmedovići, Tokoljaci, Rulovci and Radovčići, and then robbed and burned their houses, murdering the weak and old who remained in their homes. The people exiled went to Srebrenica, which has already been robbed and burned, so they face extreme hunger.

18. Carrying out the order given by the president of the SDS Vlasenica, Mr. Milenko Stanić, that the town must be "ethnically clean", the SDS extremists commit the most brutal genocide acts against the Muslim population. Women and children are being taken away from their homes daily and transported to Luka, bordering with the Kladanj borough, while adult males are taken to camps. The SDS Vlasenica extremists have murdered about 80 Muslims in the villages of Gradina, Džemat, Baćino brdo, Hrastovac, Toplik, and Barice, while in the village of Piuci they have massacred 12 Muslims.

19. According to available information, the Muslim population was massacred on 16 May in the village of Zaklopača, near Vlasenica (which, the Serbian extremists claim, is now in the so-called Serbian borough of Milići). The crime was committed when the representatives of the so-called Serbian borough had guaranteed the Muslim residents that they could return, after 20 days of exile, to their homes, should they surrender arms in their possession. Upon their return, a larger group of uniformed persons and masked civilians surrounded the settlement opening heavy fire. During that massacre 77 persons were killed, including the entire family of Ibiza Hodzik (10 members), Ibro Hodžić (8 members), and Šaban Avdić (7 members).

20. During the fighting in the region of Brčko, and after the city occupation in the beginning of May, the former JNA forces and the Serbian extremists took about 5,000 civilians, Muslims and Croats, to a concentration camp in Luka Brčko. After the selection, part of the prisoners were taken to the Car Service "Faser" and to Drezovo polje where they were tortured, while over 3,000 men, women and children were exterminated. About 500 citizens of Brčko were taken to the garrison which also housed Arkans and Šešelj's paramilitary formation and the so-called Vukovar "women". The extremists first robbed the prisoners, which also included some Serbs, then separated the prisoners according to their nationality, and finally men and women. The fate of eight gypsies is not known, while a group of 96 Muslims was taken to Dp "Faser", where a certain person sharpening a knife exclaimed: "Here comes come more Muslim shit to be done with". Since there was not enough room for them there, the prisoners were taken to the Culture Centre and then to "Partizan". Upon entering, two of the prisoners were immediately killed, while the rest were forced to beat each other to death. One Major Dragan cut off a prisoner's ear and forced the other to lick the blood. A machine-gun was placed in the middle of the hall, the guards threatening to kill everybody right away. They placed a pistol in some prisoners' mouths or combed their hair with a blooded comb. Twenty-six Muslims survived two days of torture, upon which some of them were taken to Bijeljina and some returned to the Luka camp.

21. Also, between 17 and 19 June, the extremists bussed non-Serbian civilians in 12 buses from Brčko to Bijeljina. For days these people were tortured at

Majevica, and then some of them were returned to Bijeljina, while some of them were taken to Caparde, Kalesija, where after two days of torture they were released and managed to flee to Kladanj and Tuzla. About 40 girls - some of them not over 13 years of age - were kept at Caparde, abused, and then sent to Tuzla via Kalesija.

22. The crimes have been committed by Ljubiša Savić, Dragan Ninković, Lubomir Perić, Milisav Milutinović, Boško Maričić, Dragan Jovanović, Mladen Jakšić, Goran Marković, Predrag and Bogdan Bojanić, Timotije Pejić, Milan Grbić, Aleksandar Obradović, Dragan Sabadoš, Žarko and Danilo Draganić, and Boban and Mile. Corpses were taken away in refrigerator trucks to the town cemetery and buried in shallow graves.

23. According to testimonies of the exchanged people, who were captured in Muslim settlements round Brčko, the aggressor established a number of concentration camps and prisons in the Tuzla region. In the Batkovići village near Bijeljina, the aggressor established a labour camp with more than 4,000 Muslims from the Brčko, Koraj, Zvornik, and Vlasenica region, and is preparing to establish a similar camp in the village of Magmalinović. The camp contains prisoners of all ages, some of them older than 70, as well as invalids and the sick who are in dire need of help. The prisoners who work in the fields are not allowed to use water for hygienic purposes; they are kept in humid cells and constantly mistreated by the guards. In most camps in the Brčko settlement Luka, Karakaj near Zvornik, Sučica and in the primary school in Vlasenica and Bratunac, the Chetniks have committed atrocious crimes against the Muslim population. According to available information, new prisoners are being sent to camps around Bijeljina.

24. In the village of Križevci, the Zvornik borough, and in nearby hamlets, the terrorists have brutally tortured and killed several Muslim families and also burned their houses. The crimes were committed at the end of May by the terrorists of Serbian nationality who came from the neighbouring villages of Gušteri (newly renamed Orahovac), Kitovići, Raškovica, and Grbavac, and who include several members of the Vidović and Matić family, then Brano Požarac, Milorad Marković and Milan Simić. Some of them fought for the Chetniks during the Second World War or come from a Chetnik family. Their accomplices include Sergije Trišić and his two sons who fought in Croatia, Slobodan Trišić, and his son Milan, Pero Simić, several members of the Miličić family, and Kostadin Pavlović. Some of them have committed thefts in these Muslim villages even before the aggression.

25. Those who were directly involved in killing the population of the village of Kitovica and in burning their homes include: Stevo Jerkić, Nemanja Krstić, Vasilije Delić, Boro Miletić and Boro Gotovac, while the chief creator of death lists and torture lists of people of Bojkovica includes Vojo Govedarica, a former registrar and teacher. The criminals tortured children, women and teenagers in a most brutal way, killing them with screwdrivers, and robbing and burning their houses. In some families they killed sons only, while torturing the other members.

26. In the Karakaj region, the extremists have established a concentration camp in the Technical School Centre in which, within three or four days, they killed between 150 and 200 prisoners from the village of Latva - Zvornik.

These involved men from a group of about 700 inhabitants of Latva village, who were promised transportation to Živinire, though the extremists took them to Bijeli potok, and then moved to Karakaj. Because of the heat, 20 or so prisoners have died, while two of them tried to commit suicide. The extremists took the rest to Pilica where they were tortured, and then on 8 June, a group of 64 people was formed and taken to a house near the river Drina. All the prisoners were shot except one who also witnessed two other executions of about 180 prisoners. These crimes were committed by the inhabitants of the village Pilica.

27. The Serbian extremists transported prisoners of nearby Muslim villages to the village of Osmaci, Kalesija, while in the primary school and the high school in Vlasenica, and in the camp in Sušica they killed a large number of Muslim prisoners. To a group of about 200 Muslims the extremists have said that they "kept" them to be exchanged for "3,000 Serbs captured in Kladanj". The people involved in crimes committed at this location include: Simo and Zoran Stupar, Milan Matić, Stanimir Reljić, Niko Jokić, Goran Višković, Milenko Nerić, Predrag and Nenad Basta, Dragiša Rikanović, Milan and Dragan Vitorović, Zvonko Bajagić, Zoran and Rajko Deurić, Vujadin Rikanović, Zoran Rikanović, Zoran Milojević, Radenko Milić, Boro Dukanović, Rade Bjelanović, Savo Popović, and one Bačić, the camp commander in Sušica.

28. After the Muslim representatives rejected the ultimatum by the SDS extremists about the ethnic division of the Foča area, the latter ordered the destruction of Foča and a total ethnic cleansing of the Muslim population. After days of destruction, robbing, which involved shops and houses belonging to the Muslim population, brutal torture and extermination of the Muslims, forcing the survivors to flee toward Ustikolina and Goražde, Foča became almost ethnically clean. The villages of Slatina, Godijevo, Šuica, Džidževo, Pauci and Filipovići were also destroyed and burned, and their inhabitants massacred.

29. During the night between 2 and 3 July, the extremists shelled the villages of Mrdanovići and Dobromanovići populated mostly by old people, and then made a foray into them. Some of the old people (70 or 80 years of age) were burned alive in their houses, others machine-gunned and then burned as well. During the attack some 40 inhabitants were wounded and some 250 houses and buildings burned to the ground. A newly built mosque was demolished, the agricultural machines taken away, and the entire stock destroyed.

30. According to the witnesses, the following were involved in these crimes: Milenko Vuković (from the village of Rataj, Miljevina), Pero Elez (from the village of Borjanica, Miljevina), the former police officer in the Foča prison, Pavle Elez (a waiter from Poljice), Risto Trifković, a teacher from Foča, Boško Partalo, the forest supervisor in RO "Maglić", Foča. The following have committed similar crimes in other Muslim villages in the Foča region. There are clues that Mr. Ljubo Ninković also participated in the ethnic cleansing, for before the attacks at Izbišno, Mrdanovići, and Dobromanovići he passed through these and other villages telling the Muslim population not to leave their homes. Mr. Ninković is daily in touch with Mr. Velibor Ostojić, Dr. Vojislav Maksimović, and Mr. Petar Čančar, who tour

the villages under disguise so the villagers could not recognize them. Apart from Mr. Ninković, the ethnic cleansing of these areas also involves Mr. Čedo Vukadin, the former manager of the RO "Maglić" in Foča.

31. About 1,000 Muslim survivors of Foča were taken to the Foča prison where they were tortured and mistreated. Blood was forcefully drawn from their bodies, which, given the fact that the prisoners are underfed, caused their death. The prison is run by Mr. Milovan Krnjojevac, a former maths teacher in Foča, and the guards are all of Serbian nationality and were employed there before the aggression. The Serbs who wanted to help or protect the Muslims or simply did not want to join the agressor, were also brought to this prison camp, as well as all patients and the wounded and the staff of the Foča Medical Centre. Ten thousand persons passed through the camp, among which 1,000 of them have been killed, and currently more than 2,500 prisoners are still held there. This camp is a part of the so-called crisis headquarters run by Mr. Volibor Ostojić, Dr. Vojislav Maksimović, Mr. Petko Čančar, Mr. Miro Stanić, Mr. Radovan Mandić, Mr. Zdravko Begović, and Mr. Simo Stanković who established drumhead trials and whose members include Mr. Ostojić, Mrs. Jelena Milić, an attorney at law, Mr. Rajak, an attorney at law, and Mr. Slobodan Staravić, automechanic. These quasi-institutions of the so-called Serbian Bosnia and Herzegovina carried out the genocide policy against the Muslim population of the Foča region, forcing thousands of them to flee their homes.

32. The identical programme has been carried out in the Višegrad region. The camps there have been established in the Fire Station, the "Vilina Vlas" Hotel, the High School Centre, the Primary School "Hasan Deretovac", the former JNA garrison at Vardište, and the Primary School "Želimir Đurić Željo" at Prelevo. Special places of execution included private houses in which the aggressor kept dozens of prisoners. Most of these prisoners were killed, while the rest of them were sent to the hard labour camps. In the "Vilina Vlas" Hotel, Muslim women and teenage girls were subjected to brutal abuse by local Chetniks, then either murdered or exiled from the Višegrad region. The crimes were also committed at the following locations: the old and the new bridge on the River Drina, and near the village of Prelevo. Mass murders were committed there - people were either shot or slaughtered, or simply burned. In a house in Višegrad (on Pionirska Street), 60 people were kept inside and then set on fire, the same happened to 70 people in the Bikavac settlement. The activities of some humanitarian organizations were also abused; through the Red Cross the extremists have formed the so-called refugee committees inviting the non-Serbian population to seek shelter at "more secure places in Tuzla, Skopje, or Hungary", then taking those gathered to the places of execution.

33. After the Chetniks' defeat at Žepa, the Serbian terrorists surrounded the village of Žlijeb with the ultimatum that all villagers should move out. Those gathered were taken to the village Obravnje, then by trucks to Višegrad's Fire House, where they were robbed, women and girls taken out of line and raped. These women were subjected to repeated mistreatment and rape, while the men were slaughtered on the bridge of the River Drina, their heads cut off and kicked, the bodies thrown into the river. While committing these crimes, the terrorists laughed, cursed the Ustashi, shouting that was "the massacre of Žepa people", and that the "Turkish women will from now on give

birth to Serbs and Chetniks". A retired police officer by the name of Zarić was slaughtered slowly and savagely. The uniforms of the criminals and the bridge itself were all bloodied, while the terrorists themselves boasted that they were slaughtering all men under 50. Those over 50 were beaten up and left to be exchanged later on.

34. On 18 June, the extremists slaughtered 22 Muslims on the new bridge in Višegrad, the executors being Milan Lukić, Jovan Planojević, and one Momir. The Lukić group tore out the kidneys of several individuals, while the others were tied to cars and dragged through the streets. Children were thrown from the bridge and shot at before they hit the water. Those who organized the ethnic cleansing of the territory also include Mr. Risto Perišić and Mr. Vladimir Tanasijević, who also issued ultimatums to the Muslim population to move out. Mr. Planojević took the looted goods to Šeganje. The crimes are also committed by members of the Srpko Popović group to which Mr. Milan Milovanović also belongs. They have killed dozens of Muslims, while Mr. Popović, who in a single day had killed 17 persons, often takes the Muslims to the Višegrad Electric Plant, locks them in a room, then kills them and throws them into the river releasing the water from the reservoir. After having promised safe conduct by buses to the town of Olovo, they put a group of about 60 women, children and old men into a house and set them on fire. The Chetniks have also tied a large number of Muslims and then thrown them into the River Drina from the bridge; the mouths of some of them were stuffed with the explosives which were then detonated. Among the terrorists, the most cruel include the former member of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Višegrad: Dragan and Boban Tomić, Nedo Sekulić and his sons Dragan and Veljko, Mirko Lakić and one Lukić. Apart from the Muslim apartments they also loot the apartments of those Serbs they do not regard as loyal. The looters also include Mr. Vlado Tanasković, Mr. Borislav Furtula, and one Andrić.

35. In some villages the agressors have killed men right away, while some of those captured have been brutally tortured. In the village of Drinsko, Višegrad, Bodo Tabaković died a terrible death after having been horseshoed. Women and children were put in one of the houses, while the village was looted, then taken to another village which was to be looted, so the group of prisoners multiplied. A group of 58 women and children from the villages of Kurspahići and Koritnik was put in a house which was then set on fire by Slavko Gavrilović, Mile Joksimović, Zoran Joksimović, and Boško Đurić. Though the Chetniks quarrelled over the looted goods, they still took groups of people from one village to another, thus transporting some of them to the Visoko region. In the village of Musići near Višegrad, Chetnik Lukić threatened women and children, asking them whether they would like to be killed, bombed, or slaughtered. Several days before the attack, the same guaranteed the villagers their peace and security, claiming later on that taking away the male population meant nothing else but a retribution for the killed Serbs. Lukić also took part in bringing a number of teenage girls to the Višegrad Bath, where they were raped, while the mothers who reported these crimes to the so-called Serbian Secretariat of Internal Affairs were told by the Chetniks that "the Turks also do nasty things to Serbian kids". After repeated attacks by various Chetnik formations and a total plunder of Muslim houses, the so-called Serbian territorials would enter the village and issue ultimatums - that the inhabitants clear out the village "within an hour, never to return".

36. A similar scenario has been acted out in Muslim villages in the Rogatica region. First the village is surrounded, then the inhabitants ordered to surrender, women and children separated from men who are then taken away, and women and girls raped. The village is looted and burned to the ground.

37. On 21 and 22 June, the terrorists in Rogatica brutally killed over 100 old men, women and children, slaughtered them, burning them alive, running them over by tanks and troop carriers. Parts of Rogatica, Gračanica, Rudo, Tekija, and Bilino Polje were burned to the ground. Before that the Serb population of Rogatica was moved to the settlements where the Serbian population is in majority, Karanfil manala and Donje polje, while the Muslims were prohibited to go through the so-called Serbian streets or enter Serbian houses. At the same time, all industry and city services were stopped, and as of 22 May, citizens of non-Serbian nationality are not allowed to leave the city. Having imposed the blockade, the SDS extremists, "White Eagles" and other terrorists started to loot and burn Muslim houses and apartments. On 19 June, the terrorists entered the city on tanks and troop carriers, firing at apartment houses and demolishing the city mosque. Through loudspeakers the Muslims were asked to come to the city stadium where they would be "safe"; those who refused were taken there by force. A camp was established in the High School Centre, where the terrorists separated boys from girls, the latter being raped later on. The Muslims who hid in basements and shelters were driven out when Chetniks shelled their houses from troop carriers and burned them, also throwing hand-grenades into their basements. Those they gathered in front of the church house had to surrender their money or face a possible execution. Few women were taken to Sokolac, while the men with their eyes blindfolded were transported by troop carriers in an unknown direction. These crimes were committed, among others, by Veljko Bajević, Joja Zoranović, Simo Lubarda, Slaviša Vukojević, Milan Lošić, Siniša Radović, Bodan Felek, Njego Bojovic, and one Bane and Zoran.

38. The Serbian terrorists committed the same monstrosities in the region of Zvornik, Bratunac, Gračanica, Srebrenica, Kozarac, Prijedor, and in the occupied sections of Sarajevo (Grbavica, Ilidža, Nedžarići).

39. The SDS extremists and the aggressor's forces also committed genocide against the Muslim population of Gacko. On 4 and 5 July, between the village of Gračanica and Avtovac, about 1,000 women and children were transported by buses to the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. (Eight buses went to Montenegro, 12 to Priština.) The Muslims were not allowed to take anything with them, not even their personal belongings. Men were taken to a camp in Bileća, and those who offered the slightest resistance were murdered on their thresholds. All Muslim houses were burned down.

40. At the directive of Mr. Slavoljub Avdalović, the SDS commissar for Eastern Herzegovina (currently in residence at Pale), a concentration camp has been established in the Gacko Electric Plant, run by Mr. Avdalović's associates, Mr. Studo Mandić and Mr. Ilija Guzina. The camp is filled with Muslims and Croats from Eastern Herzegovina. At the order of Mandić and Guzina, the Serbian paramilitary formations carried out a tank attack at the Muslim village of Moduljica, slaughtered its inhabitants and burned the houses down.

41. Witnesses who escaped claim that during July the extremists took away about 700 men from the camp in Bileća and transported them to Goražde to be used as a "live shield" in the fighting around the city.

42. With the same goal in mind, to exterminate and displace the Muslim population, the Serbian extremists established concentration camps in the villages of Ripač and Račić near Bihač, in Prekale near Drvar, in the village of Jasenica near Bosanska Krupa and the primary school "Petar Kočić" in Krupa. The Muslims in Ripač were prohibited to go out of their courtyards. Some of the inhabitants were taken to the Štrbacki Buk Bridge where, according to the lists already prepared, the extremists began to arrest active and reserve police officers and the SDA activists (Party of Democratic Action). In the camps most of the prisoners were tortured, many of them died shortly afterwards; there were cases when the Chetniks forced the prisoners to commit incestuous acts, while the fate of a number of prisoners is not known.

43. In the village of Ripač, which has been cleared of the Muslim population, the SDS extremists have instigated a rigorous control of movements, issuing special passes, and introducing the so-called "new police registers". The movement and traffic control has also been imposed in Bosanski Petrovac. In Bosanska Otoka, where the corpses of dead civilian victims still lie in the streets, the aggressor has plundered and destroyed the apartment houses of the Muslim refugees. According to witnesses held as hostages by the Serbian extremists in the occupied part of the borough, Muslim houses now house Serbian families, while the cadastre files are being altered as far as the owners are concerned.

44. Without a reasonable doubt that acts of genocide and war crimes have been committed, criminal charges have been brought in Bihač against seven individuals. Mr. Stevan Beslač, the commander of Serbian paramilitary formations in the Bihač region; Mr. Jovica Radak, from the village of Rajnovci; Mr. Dušan Cimeša, a police superintendent of the so-called Serbian Police Station in Bihač; Mr. Mihajlo Lakić, a commander of the so-called Serbian Police Station in Bihač; Mr. Miroslav Vještica, the SDS president for Bosanska Krupa; Mr. Gojko Kličković, the headquarters commander for Bosanska Krupa; and Mr. Želja Smoljanac from Bosanska Krupa. It has been established that Mr. Cimeša and Mr. Lakić have organized and ordered the attack at Klisa, Kulen Vakuf, and Oračac; also, that on 10 June they took part in fighting around these settlements. Apart from that, they have also organized and ordered a forced banishment of the Muslim population from these settlements. The extremists have taken the men to camps in Ripač, Račić, and Prekaja, tortured them and killed a number of them. It has been established that Mr. Mladen Latinović has killed at least one Muslim prisoner, and that Mr. Savo Dotlić has wounded two prisoners at Ripač.

45. During the fighting in Bosanska Krupa, the Serbian extremists dragged the Muslim civilians off the streets although it was clear that the latter were not members of any fighting forces. First they took these civilians to the village of Jasenice, where they were to undergo the so-called interrogation. After the selection procedure, the prisoners were taken to the "Petar Kočić" primary school in Bosanska Krupa. About 3,000 prisoners passed through this camp which now houses about 4,000 persons. Other camps also include primary

schools in the villages of Suvaja and Gorinja. The prisoners from these camps are put to hard labour. Several thousands of Muslims from Bosanska Krupa and Bosanska Otoka managed to escape to Bužim and Cazin.

46. According to refugees from the Kozarac area in the Prijedor region, at the end of May the aggressor completely destroyed, burned and emptied eight settlements around Kozarac (Brdani, Bešići, Kamničani, Jakupovići, Kozaruša, Mahmuljani, Hadžići, as well as Kozarac) and partly destroyed three hamlets (Martići, Karačić, and Trnopolje). Kozarac numbered 25,000 inhabitants; 903 of them were Muslims. About 3,000 Muslims from this area came to Zenica, while about 10,000 Muslim males between the ages of 15 and 16 were forcefully taken to concentration camps at Trnopolje, Omarska, Manjača, Karan, and Prijedor's "Keramika" Firm. The above-mentioned Muslim villages were attacked by the so-called Serbian Militia and the former JNA Formations, first by shelling them and then issuing ultimatums regarding the surrender of arms. The mortar fire lasted 48 hours, followed by well-known crimes - house burning, exile, arrests and concentration camps for the entire Muslim population. In this region the extremists brutally killed some inhabitants, burning some of them alive, and raping women and teenage girls.

47. After fighting at Kozarac, the BH Territorial Defence formations that managed to escape from the village attacked the village of Gonjevica at the beginning of June, inflicting heavy losses to the so-called Serbian Territorial Defence Forces. Bent on revenge, the SDS extremists in Prijedor massacred a number of Muslim and Croatian civilians, taking some of them in truckloads in an unknown direction. The so-called Serbian authorities also carried out the ethnic cleansing, banishing Muslim and Croatian citizens and thus forcing them to leave their homes. All civilians of non-Serbian nationality who escaped from Banjaluka are forbidden to return while those citizens who have responded to the mobilization orders are threatened with dismissal. It is clear that many cafes and other private shops owned by Muslim and Croats are often bombed out, and that places of worship are also damaged or destroyed in numerous explosions.

48. Data about concentration camps around Banjaluka and Prijedor are uncomplete; however, refugees from the Kozarac area claim that there are 8,000 prisoners at Manjača, 11,000 at Omarska, 4,000 at Tomačica, Trnopolje, over 200 at Cela, about 2,000 at Kevljani, Brezičani, about 3,000 in the "Keraterm" factory, about 2,600 in the Prijedor Sports Centre, about 2,300 in the Ljubija mine, Sivac, Senkovac, the Majdan Camp, over 2,300 in the Sports Centre in Sanski Most, and more than 6,000 at the stadium in Bosanski Novi. Tens of thousands of Muslims have been exiled from these regions while, towards the end of July, the extremists forcefully exiled the Muslims from the villages around Kljuc. Some of the inhabitants were killed, the rest of them, mainly women and children, were mistreated, raped and terrorized. While the Muslim males between the ages of 16 and 60 were taken to a camp at Manjača, the rest of the population was forced to work in the fields. Similar fate befell about 15,000 Muslims from the villages in the region of Gornja Sanica, Bijeljina, Budelj, Velagići, Pudin Han, Krasulja and Hrikovac, who comprised 95 per cent of the total population in this region. Concentration camps have also been established in Kotor Varoš (Sawmill, High School, the old Court House), also in prison in Stara Gradriska and the Banjaluka prison called Tinjica.

49. The policy of ethnic cleansing has been carried out in the region of Donji Vakuf, which the terrorists consider their "sports borough". Similar actions have been carried out in Mrkonjić Grad and in Jajce. Local terrorists together with about 70 members of the Martić group and a special unit of the former Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs, "clean" the terrain in Donji Vakuf, and apart from Muslims those Serbs who do not accept the repression and the agression of the SDS paramilitary forces are also subjected to all forms of terror. Concentration camps have been established in the storehouses of the former territorial defence headquarters and in DP "Vrbas promet"; Muslim and Croatian prisoners, mostly older people are forced to eat cigarette butts, swallow pieces of glass, grunt and sing Chetnik songs. Besides, the medical staff in Donji Vakuf Health Centre refuses to admit Muslim patients to the Centre.

50. After the occupation of Doboj in early May, the extremists established concentration camps in the former JNA garrison, at the city volleyball stadium, in the Spreča prison, the railroad station, the High School Centre and the Ozren Sports Centre. More than 4,000 Muslims and Croats have passed through these camps, many of them never to be heard of again. In the Teslić region, the extremists have opened four prisons with 600 people interned. These interned, especially in Banja Vručica - over 300 Muslims between the ages of 16 and 60 - have been terrorized by the members of the so-called Serbian Militia, the so-called Armada Forces of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, also the "Red Berets" formations, all of them from Banjaluka who have been brought there to "clean" the terrain. Some of the prisoners from Teslić have been released though issued with compulsory work obligations; a large number of the inhabitants went into exile.

51. Together with their plan to divide Sarajevo the extremists have also carried out the ethnic cleansing, thus forcing into exile the Muslim population from nearby places and several city settlements. According to the available information the boroughs of Rogatica, Pale, Han-Pijesak and Kalinovik are now ethnically cleansed. According to the latest census the Rogatica region had a population of 13,430 or 61.6 per cent of non-Serbian origin (22 or 0.1 per cent of Croats, 13,130 or 60.4 per cent of Muslims, 172 or 0.8 per cent of Yugoslavs, 66 or 0.3 per cent of others), and 8,380 or 38.4 per cent of Serbian population; in the Pale region about 4,890 or 30 per cent of non-Serbian population (130 or 0.8 per cent of Croats, 4,352 or 26.7 per cent of Muslims, 390 or 2.4 per cent of Yugoslavs; 17 or 0.1 per cent of others, and 11,420 or 70 per cent of Serbian population; in the Kalinovik region about 1,811 or 39.4 per cent of non-Serbian population (18 or 0.4 per cent of Croats, 1,728 or 37.1 per cent of Muslims, 46 or 1.0 per cent of Yugoslavs, 42 or 0.9 per cent of others), and 2,846 or 60.6 per cent of Serbian population; in the Han-Pijesak region about 2,646 or 41.7 per cent of non-Serbian population (6 or 0.1 per cent of Croats, 2,545 or 40.1 per cent of Muslims, 70 or 1.1 per cent of Yugoslavs, 25 or 0.4 per cent of others), and 3,699 or 58.3 per cent of Serbian population.

52. One of the camps is located in the former Student Dorms at Vraca. More than 27,000 people passed through the camp with over 500 civilians killed. The SDS extremists and the members of the so-called Serbian Secretariat of Internal Affairs took part in the civilian interrogation, under the supervision of Mr. Velimir Pržulj, the former member of the Ministry of

Internal Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Most prisoners are mistreated though the curious fact is that the camp authorities have set up a "court" with "proper" punishment. Some prisoners have been interrogated by the members of the so-called Serbian military police. The prisoners are either exchanged or taken to the Butmir Prison. the Lukavica Garrison "Slaviša Vajner-Čiča", or to Pale where they are brutally tortured, some of them killed by the "national security members" of the so-called Serbian Bosnia and Herzegovina, who by doing so commit war crimes against prisoners of war. The Butmir Prison (Kula) is run by Mr. Ratko Lalović. Most civilians who end up in this prison come from Sarajevo settlements of Dobrinja and Grbavica. Most of them have been held as hostages and exchanged for the so-called "captured Serbian soldiers". Apart from the Muslims and the Croats, the so-called unfit Serbs have been brought there, as well as the captured members of the armed forces and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the so-called preliminary interrogation. Over 30,000 persons passed through the prison, but 600 of them have been killed, and the prison currently holds between 500 and 850 prisoners.

53. All the prisoners have been either mistreated or tortured, though Mr. Luka Majstorović and Mr. Božo Vlajkić (from Borovo) have excelled in their procedures. The latter threatened to slaughter all the prisoners while pushing a knife into their mouths, beating them up with an iron bar, completing his torture by carving a "U" (ustashi) in the victim's face.

54. The prisoners sent to Pale are kept in the local sports hall, a cinema and in the Culture Centre. These detention centres are run by Mr. Radomir Kojić and Mr. Malko Koroman. While interrogated, the prisoners are subjected to physical and mental torture, the latter being the case when a death sentence is being typed in front of them or a set out confession given to them by members of the so-called Serbian SIP. Over 20,000 prisoners passed through the prison which still holds about 2,500 people. The investigations are carried out by Tomo Hršum, Mijo Simić, Todor Cicović, Slavica Jovanović, Rade Nikolić (the Arkans' formations member), Radomir Kojić, Desimir Petković, and one Tepeš and Joja (from Grbavica).

55. The KTK Visoko Plant at Knežina, Sokolac has been turned into a labour camp for non-Serbians. The torture of civilians is being carried out at the Psychiatric Clinic at Sokolac which has recently been renamed the "Serbian Hospital". The extremists, Todor Cicović, Goran Krunić and Goran Mačar, keep the prisoners in a gym at Sokolac, as well as at the Winter Maintenance Service at Podromanija. According to the available information about 40,110 or 90 per cent of the non-Serbian population in the region of Sokolac has been displaced, exiled, or murdered.

56. The latest census, done before the aggression, showed that the region had about 4,656 or 31.4 per cent of non-Serbian population (15 or 0.1 per cent of Croats, 4,478 or 30.2 per cent of Muslims, 89 or 0.6 per cent of Yugoslavs, 74 or 0.5 per cent of others), and 10,173 or 68.6 per cent of Serbian population.

57. The Sports Centre Hall in Hadžići has also been turned into a camp where the Muslims from Hadžići and nearby villages are kept mainly for exchange purposes. There are still about 2,500 in the camp. The Sports Centre at

Ilidža has at one point been used as a specific detention centre where about 7,000 mothers and their children travelling with the Children's Embassy Convoy has been forcefully detained. All in all, over 30,000 persons have passed through this centre. Also the captured civilians who are not Serbs are kept in the old Health Centre building, at the Lužani Camp, in the Red Cross building, the Police Station, and in "Energoinvest" Storehouse at Blažuj. These centres are run by Mr. Tomo Kovač and Mr. Rodoslav Unković.

58. The most obvious proof of the genocide carried out against the non-Serbian population can be found in the Ilijaš region. The local SDS leaders headed by Mr. Ratko Adžić use the most brutal and perfidious methods in ethnic cleansing. The non-Serbian population has been dismissed from work, left without any income or social security, forbidden to buy groceries or to move freely. Many citizens of Ilijaš have been evicted from their apartments which are now occupied by the Serbs. To speed up the ethnic cleansing of Ilijaš, the SDS extremists expel the non-Serbian population, replacing it with the population of Serbian nationality that comes from the neighbouring boroughs of Visoko, Breza, and Vareš. And to make all this seemingly legal the extremists compel both the Serbian and non-Serbian population to form an agreement about a house or an apartment exchange. The SDS extremists' genocide policy is carried out to the fullest by mass extermination and concentration camp organization. The most obvious example being the village of Lješevo, where the Serbian terrorists under the orders of Ratko Adžić to "burn everything and kill everyone" completely plundered, burned and demolished the village in the early days of June. A large number of Muslim inhabitants were killed on the spot, the rest of them taken to camps in Podlugovi. The same fate befell the inhabitants of other Muslim villages in the ex-region of Ilijaš, Gornja Misoča, Donja Luka, Hadžići, Karaula, and Gajice. The genocide policy in Vogošća region has also been organized by the local SDS leaders headed by a war criminal, Jovan Tintor. Having served the Muslim inhabitants with an ultimatum to move out, the terrorists completely demolished the village of Svrake and Krše, brutally killing some of the inhabitants, while taking others to camps at Semizovac. Also under orders of the so-called Crisis Headquarters for Vogošća, the SDS extremists have dismissed all Muslim workers, plundered their shops or confiscated them.

59. Camps established in the Ilijaš region directly served the purpose of ethnic cleansing. After the attack at the Muslim settlements of Lješevo, Ahatovići, Dobroševići, Svrake and Hreše, the civilians were taken to the camps, tortured, even exposed to poison gas and killed. Women detained there have been either released or exchanged for members of the Serbian paramilitary formations. On 14 June, under the orders of Ratko Adžić and Jovan Tintor, 56 civilians from the village of Ahatovići, who had been detained at Rajlovac Garrison, were murdered in a most hideous way. The group, supposedly to be exchanged, was taken by bus to Sokoline near Ilijaš where the bus with the civilians in it was shelled by mortar and rivetted with bullets. Forty-eight civilians did not survive that massacre.

60. Similar crimes have been committed throughout the Vogošća region. There are indications that the extremists kept some of the prisoners in the Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic and the "Ernest Grin" Hospital at Nahorevo, in private houses, in basements of Vogošća police station and so on. The bunker camp near the "Kontiki" restaurant is run by Brano Vlače, while the crimes

against the civilians held there were committed by Božur Žarković, Rade Ivić, Vojo Jovanović, Zoran Todorović, Jefto Ljubić, Radenko Krčo, Dragan Damjanović, Mile Renovica, Živko Lazarević, and a certain Đurdic. Camps were established also in Semizovac, through which by now over 7,000 persons have passed. There are currently about 840 individuals held prisoner in the Semizovac Garrison.

61. Together with Vogošća, labour units have also been formed in Sarajevo's settlement of Grbavica where the Muslims and Croats were forced to dig trenches, clean the streets, and often serve as live shields during the fighting.

62. The estimates show that the percentage of the displaced, exiled and exterminated population in the boroughs of Ilijaš, Ilidza, Trnovo, Vogošća, Novo Sarajevo, and Novi Grad (Sarajevo) runs at about 50 per cent:

(a) In the region of Ilijaš, with about 13,800 or 54.9 per cent of non-Serbian population (1,710 or 6.8 per cent of Croats, 10,613 or 42.4 per cent of Muslims, 1,156 or 4.6 per cent of Yugoslavs, 327 or 1.3 per cent of others), a total number of those displaced, exiled or murdered runs close to 7,000;

(b) In the region of Ilidza with 42.28 per cent of non-Serbian population (6,874 or 10.3 per cent of Croats, 29,000 or 43.0 per cent of Muslims, 5,125 or 7.6 per cent of Yugoslavs, 1,281 or 1.9 per cent of others) close to 21,200;

(c) In the region of Trnovo with 4,932 or 70.5 per cent of non-Serbian population (14 or 0.2 per cent of Croats, 4,820 or 68.9 per cent of Muslims, 7 or 0.1 per cent of Yugoslavs, 29 or 0.4 per cent of others), close to 2,150;

(d) In the region of Vogošća with 13,391 or 54.2 per cent of non-Serbian population (162 or 4.3 per cent of Croats, 12,551 or 50.8 per cent of Muslims, 1,729 or 7.0 per cent of Yugoslavs, 519 or 2.1 per cent of others), close to 8,000;

(e) In the region of Novo Sarajevo with 62,200 or 65.3 per cent of non-Serbian population (8,763 or 9.2 per cent of Croats, 34,000 or 35.7 per cent of Muslims, 15,050 or 15.8 per cent of Yugoslavs, 4,381 or 4.6 per cent of others), close to 31,000;

(f) In Novi Grad with 98,400 or 72.2 per cent of non-Serbian population (8,860 or 6.5 per cent of Croats, 69,236 or 50.8 per cent of Muslims, 15,537 or 11.4 per cent of Yugoslavs, 4,406 or 3.6 per cent of others), close to 50,000.

63. Without a reasonable doubt that the following SDS members have committed a crime of genocide, the Internal Security Forces of the Sarajevo District have brought criminal charges to the District Attorney's Office against the following: Mr. Radovan Karadžić, Dr. Nikola Koljević, Dr. Biljana Plavšić, Mr. Velibor Ostojić, Dr. Vojislav Maksimović, Mr. Božidar Vučurević, Mr. Rajko Kučić, and Mr. Nedjeljko Prstojević. Having in mind that the District Attorney's Office has also requested an investigation

of 41 individuals charging them with genocidal crimes, including those mentioned above, the internal security forces of the Sarajevo District works on additional evidence gathering in order to substantiate their criminal activity. Also there are seven cases which clearly indicate that the individuals can be charged with war crimes against civilians, and four cases which indicate that war crimes against prisoners, the wounded and the sick have been committed.

64. Many cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo, Goražde, Gradačac and others) have been besieged for several months already and their population, together with numerous refugees, under constant artillery fire, are bereft of food, electricity, water and medicine. These cities, which the aggressor systematically destroys, can also be treated as specific concentration camps where, as a result of everyday shelling and sniper fire, many citizens, including a large number of children, have already been killed or brutally wounded.

65. The extremists have sent over 22,000 captured civilians to labour camps in Loznica, to the Aleksinac Mine (which in July contained over 12,000 prisoners, with about 2,000 already exterminated), also to Mokra Gora near Ušice, Prijepolje, Šabac, Nis, the garrisons in Batajnica and Belgrade, the Subutica region and to Baošići and Herzegovina.

66. The data about the concentration camps, the extermination, and the forceful displacement of about 1,800,000 of the non-Serbian population clearly indicate that the genocide policy has been planned and carried out systematically, with a single purpose in mind - to create the so-called ethnically clean "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina". These criminal acts are clearly part of war crimes against the civilians, war prisoners, and humanity and must be treated as such.

67. The data presented here form but a part of the gathered material with regard to crimes against humanity and international law. Having in mind that these crimes are still being committed on the territory of this Republic, the Ministry of Internal Affairs will continue to take every step necessary to prevent them or to document them. The Ministry will continue to gather evidence and material proof of all war crime cases and bring criminal charges against their organizers and perpetrators.